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REVIEWS

The Okanagan Composite Batholith of the Cascade Mountain System.

By REGINALD A. DALY. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVII, pp. 329-76, 1906.)

This batholith is on the international boundary between British Columbia and the state of Washington. Its east-west dimension is about sixty miles; the north and south limits are not known. The batholith is composite, the individual intrusions having been made from late Paleozoic to late Tertiary time. There is considerable variation petrographically in these intrusions, the later ones being as a whole progressively more acid, but the series was broken near the close of the Laramie by the intrusion of some alkaline syenites and malignite. The small Paleozoic bodies are a complex, variable, highly metamorphosed series of gabbros, peridotites and dunite. The Jurassic batholiths are of granodiorite, and the Tertiary batholiths are of biotite-hornblende-granite and biotite-granite. There are a few dikes of olivine basalt, thought to be of Pleistocene age.

It is evident from Daly's descriptions that these rocks are in general accord with the rest of the Pacific Coast petrographic province in their moderately high ratio of soda to potash.

In Lower Cretaceous time the Jurassic granodiorites had been exposed by erosion, and over 30,000 feet of arkose sandstones, grits, and conglomerates were deposited on them. This was followed by deformation, which resulted in the production of faults and folds in the Cretaceous strata, with dips averaging over 45°. Probably at the same time the granodiorites were sheared and crushed into banded gneisses and gneissic granites.

The method of batholithic intrusion by replacement is discussed, and an ideal skeleton history of a batholite is given.

C. W. W.

Crescentic Gouges on Glaciated Surfaces. By G. K. GILBERT. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVII, pp. 303-16; Pls. 37-39. 1906.)

The chatter-mark and crescentic crack are described. The former is thought to be due to the slow, rhythmic striking of boulders embedded in the basal ice. Fracture results, if the surface of the rock is under tension.